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interest in numbers as numbers. The result is that he has come to individualize thousands of them to almost the same extent that you or I individualize the numbers below 100; he knows their relationships in the arithmetical family."

L'Enseignement Mathematique is doubtless the leading journal devoted to the pedagogy of mathematics. This appears under the joint editorship of C. A. Laisant of Paris and H. Fehr of Geneva, with the collaboration of A. Buhl of Toulouse; it is published by Gauthier-Villars of Paris and Georg and Cie of Geneva. The publication is now in the sixteenth year; the subscription price is 15 francs per year (Stechert and Co., West 25th St., New York City). Each volume consists of about 500 pages.

Probably the general nature of the journal is best illustrated by a summary of the articles which appear in the current volume (1914). The first number, issued January 15, 1914, of some 80 pages, includes articles on non-Euclidean geometry as applied to the theory of relativity, on multiple equalities, on the integration of the equations for the movements of a planet about the sun, on some points on the theory of sets, on transcendental plane curves given by equations in which the variables are separable, on a double system of lines on a surface, on an application of the rule of false position, and on new formulas for Heronian triangles. These articles by French, German, Italian, and Russian authors are all written in French. In addition to the articles, space is devoted to current events, to notes and documents, to reviews, and bibliography. The second number is of the same general nature as the first, while the third, fourth, and fifth issues are devoted almost entirely to a report of the International Conference on the teaching of mathematics which was held at Paris, April 1–4, 1914.

The titles of the articles, above-mentioned, show clearly that the appeal is made not to the beginner in mathematics but to the real student of the science. Historical articles are of rather infrequent occurrence. The notes and documents in recent issues have been devoted in large measure to the activities of the International Commission, while the treatment of reviews and bibliography of current literature in the field does not vary greatly from the procedure in American journals.

ERRATA.

Page 164, line 4 up. For J. A. Colson, *read* J. W. Clawson. Page 190, under Algebra. For **416** *read* **416A**, and for **417** *read* **417A**. Page 258, line 8 up. For 2^{2a_3} *read* $2^{2^{a_3}}$ Page 259, line 2 down. For $\chi^{p(p-1)}$ *read* $x^{p(p-1)}$. Page 290, line 2 up. For dr^{n-1} *read* $d^{n-1}r$.

Also on page 259, the author wishes to substitute for the paragraph (4) the following: "To point out that although the *Conchoid of Nicomedes* is used in the text to trisect an angle, this application of the curve was a discovery claimed by Pappus (about 300 A. D.).[1] Nicomedes (about 180 B. C.) used the curve for the duplication of the cube[2] and we have only the assertion of Proclus that Nicomedes also used it for the trisection of an angle."

Page 299, last line, last term. For $(-1)^k$ *read* $(-1)^{k-1}$.